ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Careful Review of the Operations of the Government.

Plain, Outspoken Declaration for Tariff Reform Along the Lines Marked Out by the Wilson Bill---A Special Message on the Hawaiian Question to Be Submitted---Reform of the Civil Service---Work of the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- At 1:33 today | Is of vital interest to all countries whose Secretary Pruden delivered the presi- interior. dent's message to the senate and it was laid before that body by the vice-presiflent. The secretary of the senate, Mr. Cox, then read the message. It is as

The constitutional duty which requires the president, from time to time, to give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge | tion to the natives and for the confiscation of the prohibited articles, it being the plain necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and all supported recommendaheads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of those departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be, at this particular time, appropriate.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Discussion of the Situation in Brazil

and Elsewhere. While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy. My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary disputes, tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their re-

The outbreak of hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in growing out of the discriminating tolls im portant commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janelro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the the national capital and chief sea-port, 1 have failed to see how the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive, but impartial, observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exist, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters, in saluting the revolting Brazilians, an admiral being unauthorized to countance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to

The convention between our government and Chill having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other has of the claims commission provided for, The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country, to complete the organization was gratifying

alike to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of a so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the government of commercial late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum, as the best precedents, and, when allowed tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted under the ill-defined fiction of extra territoriality to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offend-

The Chinese Question.

The legislation of last year known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese Laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel, who said the law was be of that close and friendly nature which unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its of two neighboring republics. The work of validity, in good faith declined to apply relocating the monuments marking the for the certificates required by its pro-visions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and on May 15, 1896, a decision was made by that tribunal sustain-

ing the law.
It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act, extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers for registration, thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded, of establishing by lawful procedure, their right | ful having in turn been displaced by anoth-

press upon the Chinese government repara-tion for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Put. This question has been extended to it by the

Relations with Other Countries.

By art. 12 of the general act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the independent state of the Congo and in the adjacent territory of central Africa, the United States and the other powers agreed to adopt appropriate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and ammuniduty of this government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recomsale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citizens.
Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrenderings to the United States n the absence of a convention of extradi tion, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiations of a ring cases of this kind, will soon be ac-complished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the 'nited States has not already conventional ents of that character. I have feemed it fitting to express to the government of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration, in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between

Our relations with the French republi ontinue to be intimate and cordial. I incerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the enate, will soon be operative. While occasional questions affecting naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen with Garmany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in pro-ress between the two governments, with make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering sea tribunal of arbidoubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomp posed in the Welland canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable thereupon suspended his proclamation im posing discriminating cut tolls upon British transit through our canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditable of fenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries are under con-

Apologies Made

During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordiate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated after a judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haytian government, ferer. By a law of Hayti, a sailing vessel, having discharged her cargo, is refused clearance until the duties on such cargo has been paid. The hardship of this measure upon American ship-owners, who conduct the bulk of the carrying thade of that country, has been insisted on, with a ew of securing the removal of this cause

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amapala, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Gautemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our minister to that instructions, against the wanton act, and Ademanded The government of promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of the occurrence. It is confidently antici-pated that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the questions arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras, and the subsequent denial by the successful A notable part of the southeastern coast

f Liberia between the Cavally and San tury has been generally recognized as be longing to that republic by cession an archase, has been claimed to be the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes, over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained. More recently, negotiations between the Liberian represulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby certain Liberian territory is added to France. This convention, at last advices, has not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive, Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establish-ment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our

Our Southern Neighbors. Our relations with Mexico continue to should always characterize the intersourse boundary between the two countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1884 and 1889, it is expected, will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso.

to remain and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States the first conflict. The large American inminister at Peking, as dean of the diplo- terests established in that country in conminister at Feking, as dean of the diplo-matic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway to not molested. The canal company has unfortunately become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the govern-

nt of Nicaragua. The United States is socially interested in the successful devement of the vast undertaking this npany has in charge. That it should accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country, as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question. Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted der Central American neighbors, but the dissolution of its legislature and the proc-amation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil wars.

The Treaty of Berlin. Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy, consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Laupepa as king of Samoa. The treaty' provided for a foreign court of justice, a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign president therefor, authorized to advise the king, a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the islands. Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissension it was designed to quell revived. Rivals defled the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and de-manding the election of a ruler by natives' suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers and in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure surrender of the insurgents without dshed. The warship Philadelphia was cordingly put under orders for Samoa, at before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataufa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval ves-sels present subsequently secured the sur-render of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal sup-porters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers. This inci-dent and the events leading up to it signal-ly illustrate the impolicy of entangling alli-

ances with fereign powers.

Claims Against Spain. More than fifteen years ago this government preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of one of our citizens for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 extended by proclamation to subjects pay unconditionally as a fair indemnity \$1,500,000, A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish government insisting upon the prompt fulfillment of its long-neglected obligation. Other claims preferred by the United citizens for property confiscated in Cubahave been pending for many years. At the time Spain's title to the Caroline islands was confirmed by arbitration, that government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by Amerirespected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries, who were removed from Ponape to a place of safety by a United States war ship during the late troubles between the Spanish garrison and the natives, to return to their field of usefuln The reproduced caravel Santa Maria built by Spain and sent to the Columbian ited States in token of amity and in con nemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that in accepting this gift, congress make a grateful ing this gift, recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted ft.

Acts of the Turks.

Important matters have demanded at tention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction by an unrestrained mob, of one of the school buildings of Anatolia college, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured, and efficient pron guaranteed.

uffered by an inoffensive American wo engaged in missionary work in Turkher assailants, the removal of a delinquent official, and the adoption of measures for the protection of our citizens engaged in

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country not to identify themselves in good fail with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition. This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal, published in this country in the Armenian language, openly counsels its readers to arm, organize and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman government has announced its in menians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 1868. The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignty. It is a right an attribute of sovereignty. It is a right asserted, and to a limited extent enforced by the United States with the sanction of our highest court. There being no nat-uralization treaty between the United States and Turkey, our minister at Constantinople has been instructed that, while recognizing the right of that government to enforce its declared policy against nat-uralized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

The President Will Send a Special

that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation | age value of \$33,000,000, and 53,000,000 of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly been negotiated between the provisional money in the United States, consisting of government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched the Hon. James Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attendthe treaty. After a thorough and exhaust- of speedy ive examination Mr. Blount submitted to Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that govern-ment, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minis-Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and sponsibilities growing out of any change of conditions brought about by our unjustifi-able interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no informa-tion of the accomplishment of any definite result has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete under-

By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate Feb. 14, 1890, and by the house of representatives on the 3d of April following, the president was requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. April 18, 1890, the international American conference of Washington, by resolution expresed wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Eutope might be settled by arbitration, and
recommended that the government of each
nation represented in that conference,
should communicate this wish to all friendly navors. ly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain, in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the

surpose in view, and expressing the hope hat her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States, upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the con-gress, and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of the two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

Created Ambassadors. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 893, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States

hold in the family of nations. During my former administration I took ecasion to recommend a recast of the laws relating to the consular service in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interests and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Discharging important duties affecting our commerce and Americans citizens abroad, and in certain countries ex-ercising judicial functions, those officers should be men of character, intelligence and ability.

Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens of equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have been In view of the impaired finacial resources of Venezuela consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late revisory claims commission, in proand payments are being regularly made

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guinea is yet unadjusted. estoration of diplomatic intercourse be ween that republic and Great Britain and reference of the question to impartial arbitration would be a most gratifying connation. The ratification by Venezueia f the convention for the arbitration of the ong-deferred claim of the Venezuela transortation company is awaited. An extradition treaty with Norway has

The extradition, treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Observations Concerning Our FInances-T. Silver Question.

The secretary of the treasury reports, hat the receipts of the government from ll sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$206,355,016,73 and from internal revenue \$181,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,-711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preeding year, and importations free of duty amounting to \$144,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.32. The total tax ollected on distilled spirits was \$94,720,-260.55, on manufactured tobacco \$31,889,711. 74, and on fermented liquors \$32,548,983.97. We exported merchandise during the year imounting to \$847.665,194, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the year of \$2,003,063.09. It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$439,121,-65.38, and its expenditures \$458,121,365.88, re-

sulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000.

On the 1st day of November 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, not included in treasury holdings, at 67,426,000, at the time mentioned, per capita circulation was \$25. On same date there was in the treasury gold ullion amounting to \$96,657,273, and silver allion which was purchased at a cost of

The purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1896, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost \$45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law beame operative until the repeal of its pur-hasing clause, on the 1st day of Novemper, 1893, was 168,674,590,46 fine ounces, which ost \$155,930,940.84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November 1893, the government purchased under all laws 503,903,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of \$16,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1899, number 38,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was \$6,977,098.39, eaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine unces of silver which cost \$126,758,218.
Our total coinage of all metals during ieces, valued at \$43,685,178.80, of which there was \$30,035,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220.90 in subsidiary iver coin and \$1,086,012 in minor coins. During the calendar year 1892 the pro-States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$50,750,000, and of the coinage value f \$74,989,900. It is estimated that on the overthrown and a treaty of annexation had list day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of

One hundred and nineteen national banks ing the change of government and of all resumed business, and seven remain in the the conditions bearing upon the subject of hands of bank examiners with prospects organized forty-four were located in the me his report, showing beyond all ques-tion that the constitutional government of and southern states. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1893, was 3,796. The net increase in the circulation of these banks Guring

the year was \$36,886,972. The Silver Question.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and farreaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or When, however, through this restored con-fidence, the money which has been fright-ened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise a survey of the situa- | soldier's life.

standing of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

tion will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a las ing and comprehensive financial plan. It these circumstances I am convinced that i reasonable delay in dealing with this sub-ject, instead of being injurious, will in-crease the probability of wise action. The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November, in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite propotion from us seemed to be expected upor the reassembling of the conference led me ing still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the president to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage. I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes ! regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are lisadvantageous as to the time of their maturity and rate of Interest.

Other Reports.

The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports that during the fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigants. Of these 1,803 were not permitted to land, under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,004 less than for the pre-

The secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the marine hospital service, and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years, touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports has invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now where, and constantly operating by pre ventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Call for Army Reorganization.

2,144 officers. The total expenditures for 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,966,674.89. Of this not to accept the office tendered me. sum \$1,992,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$28,377,828.35 for the sup-033.18 for miscellaneous objects, and \$20.518,-631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$15,296,876.46 for river and harbor mprovements, and \$3,266.141.20 for fortificaions and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of militia of the several states was, on the 31st of October listed men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of acreased interest and marked progress are parent in the discipline and efficiency o Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic

olence have called the army into servduring the year, and the only active ulltary duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military

dence of civilization constantly tending to elleve the country from the dangers of creasing ability of the states, through the efficiency of the national guard organizaons, to protect their citizens from c violence, lead to the suggestion that the be a reorganization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the counncrease in number nor added expense, but edistribution of the forces, and an en among the men and the service. The adbattallon formations for infantry regi-ments, the strengthening of the artillery troops at important and accessible ions all promise to promote the usefulness of the army. In the judgment of army fficers, with but few exceptions, the operaion of the law forbidding the re-enlistment of men after ten years' service has not proved its wisdom, and while the argu-ments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommenda-

tion for its repeal. Our Coast Defenses.

It is gratifying to know that we have fense and fortification entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenan will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance At the end of the current calendar year he war department will have nine twelve ich guns, twenty ten-inch and thirty-fou eight-inch guns ready to be mounted or gun-lifts and carriages, and seventy-five twelve-inch mortars. In addition to the product of the army gun factory, now completed, the government has contracte with private parties for the purchase 100 guns of these calibres, the first which should be delivered to the department for test July 1, 1894. The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are de signed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been Progress has been ade in this direction, and it is desirable that congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted proseaution of this necessary work After much preliminary work and exam ination in accordance with the require ments of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine rifle of modern type with which to replace the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service, com-pleted its labors during the last year, and ress at the national armory at Springfiel It is confidently expected that by the end the most progressive armies of the world. crats of Rhode Island that his personal supplied with a weapon equal to that of Military Projects.

The work on the projected Chickamauga of which \$597,685 was gold and \$515,861,484 and Chattanooga national military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment. were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,280,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and 153 suspended. Sixty-five of the susand its opening will be celebrated during pended banks were insolvent, eighty-six | been constructed and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, resumption. Of the new banks while the invitation to states to mark the to my injury. It therefore seems to me positions of their troops participating in the battle, has been very generally ac-cepted. The work of locating and preserv-ing the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battle field is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last congress. The reports of the military academy of West Point and the special schools for special instruction of officers show marked advance in the education of the army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country. Under the supervision of Adj.-Gen. Robert Williams, lately retired, the bureau of military information has become well established and is performing a service that will put in possession of the government in time of war most value

Continued on Sixth Page.

Col. Clark,

United States army, writes: For the last two years my health has been excelexpedient. Of course, after the recent last two years my health has been excel-financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. Sulphur Bitters, as formerly my health Sulphur Bitters, as formerly my health was miserable, owing to the frequent changes of climate, etc., so incident to a

Cannot Accept the Place of Ambassador to Italy

Although Asked to Reconsider His Decision.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

In Reply to That of Mr. Van Alen Declining the Honor.

The Latter's Self Respect Prompts Him to Refuse.

Acknowledges That He Made a Contribution to the Campaign Fund But Effectively Denies That He Bought Diplomatic Honors and Had No Thought That Such Charges Would Ever Be Brought Against

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-The following correspondence between the Hon. J. J. Van Alen and the president and department of state is made public today and is self-explanatory:

"NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20, 1893. To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

"Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th of Oct. in which you officially notify me that the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed me ambassador to Italy. Since the receipt of your letter I have given the The secretary of war reports that the matter my most serious and careful atention, and as the result of my r flections, have concluded to ask you to the department for the year ending June express to the president my decision

"I must beg that you will not infer port of the military establishment, \$6,077,- from this action any lack of appreciation on my part of the honor conferred. On the contrary, I fully comprehend the dignity, importance and responsibility of the position, and having this realization I may frankly add that the nomif the current year, 112,597 officers and en- | nation was extremely gratifying to me, not in a personal sense merely, but more his part of our military force report that | particularly because of the opportunity afforded me of representing my country in such a manner as I hoped might be satisfactory to the American people and creditable to the administration.

> ination which appeared in the public press one charge only merits attention, by many persons unfamiliar with the individuals concerned and the facts escontribution of \$50,000 to the democratic national campaign fund. While my nomoffer more than an explicit denial. action cannot be easily attributed to

> that a repetition of that denial, which I make without qualification, should be sufficient for any honorable man. "I have not denied and do not now deny that I have contributed to the campaign fund-not \$50,000, but yet a considerable sum of money, sincerely believing, as I did, that a continuation of a hindrance to national progress, but in popular government, and having large

> interests at stake, I was impelled by

both patriotic and selfish reasons to aid the democratic cause. "So far from attaching undue importance to it, I was fully aware that same campaign. Nor did I believe that it should entitle me to any more consideration. On the contrary, I have not only admitted but have positively insisted at all times that it created no obligation to me whatever, and I feel confident that the president, who, in fact, was kind enough to say to the democonsider my candidacy solely upon its merits, will bear me out in this asser- curred today,

"On the other hand, I frankly admit that until after the appointment had been made it never once occurred to my mind that my contribution could be used sufficient to add that self-respect compels me to adopt the only alternative, and to decline the high office to which I have been apointed.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, J. J. VAN ALEN." "EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.

"The Hon. J. J. Van Alen: "My Dear E:- The secretary of state

20th inst., in which you tender your resignation as ambassador to Italy. I hasten to express my earnest wish that you will reconsider this conclusion. The sentiments contained in your letter do credit to your conscience and Americanism, but you must allow me to dissent from their application in this case.

"I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entre fitness for the place. I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know and I know that all the malignant criticism that has been indulged in regarding this appointment has no justification and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled, or have missed the actual considerations upon which it rests. We should not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions.

"My personal preferer te should enter very slightly into your final determination, but so far as I have such preference, it is emphatically that you accept the honorable office conferred upon ou and vindicate by the discharge of its duties the wisdom and propriety of your selection. Awalting your early reply, I am yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND." "NEWPORT, R. L., Nov. 25, 1893.

"To the President-Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. In reply allow ne to thank you most sincerely and heartily for the very kind and flattering sentiments you express. For reasons I have already stated in my letter to the secretary of state, and which were reached only after a long and serious consideration of the subject, I feel that cannot accept the high office to which have been appointed. My only regret n this decision, which I must beg you o consider as final, is that it is contrary to the personal preference which think it would be advisable for me to nvite further misrepresentations by tak-

"Again thanking you for your most gracious words and with an earnest hope which have already marked your secand administration, I beg to remain, sir, with much respect, your obedient serv-J. J. VAN ALEN."

Caused Surprise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. - The announcement of the declination by Mr. J. J. Van Alen of his commission to Italy government officials here. At the white house inquiries on the subject were met with a flat refusal to make any statement whatsoever, Secretary Gresham, when informed of it, said it was news to

him and this was the first he knew of it. THE REVOLT IN MEXICO.

Reports of a Battle Fought But De-

tails Are Lacking, EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 2.-Persons who arrived from Chihuahua this morning confirm the reports of revolutionists of a severe batle between the federal troops and the in-They have indisputable proof hat last Thursday morning a number of officers were brought in from the west o the army hospital. It was reported that they were ill of dysentery, but it is posi-tively known that they had been shot in a battle. Where it was fought is not known. Neither can it be learned how many officers were brought in. The reports o the west and northwest from Chihua Ahumda declared today that the El Paso (Tex.) Times newspaper shall not be cir-culated on the Mexican side of the river,

DISTRESSED AND IN WANT. Thousands of People in Northern

out the threat has not yet been made

Michigan Need Assistance. LANSING, Mich., Dec. 2.-The committee seaded by ex-Congressman W. C. Maybury, sent to the upper peninsula mining regions to investigate the condition of the needy, wire a lengthy report to Gov-ernor Rich and assert that the reports have not been overdrawn. The recitals of listress are dreadful, says the report: "Five thousand persons at Ironwood, 2,000 at Bessemer and 500 at Wakefield must be assisted through the entire winter. In addition to an idleness of several onths there has been a fearful epidemie f typhoid fever along the Gogebic range and the bread-winners are disabled as well as destitute. An appeal is made for clothing and shoes for women and chil-dren. There are two feet of snow on the

children have no covering for their feet. SADLY AFFLICTED.

ground at Ironwood, with the thermometer

0 degrees below zero and the women and

A. J. Stuhrk's Wife and Eleven Children Have Died Within Two Years.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3 .- Mr. A. J. Stuhrk of this city has been sadly afficted. Two rears ago when he moved to this city from Owensboro he had a wife and twelve children, all healthy and happy. One by one the children became ill and died, until ten of them had been taken to Owensboro and buried, and only the wife and two children The wife died last November and was buried here, notwithstanding her daughter Julia's opposition. Julia died on last Friday night of consumption, disease that carried off the others. It ordance with her wish before she died. her mother's body was taken to Owensboro with her own and the double funeral oc-

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Nov. 39 .- The statement of the bank of England, issued today, is as follows: Circulation £241,000, increase: other securities, increase, £785,000; other deposits, increase, £202,000; public deposits, increase, £198,000; total reserve, decrease, f151,000; notes reserve, decrease, £134,000; government securities, decrease, f200,000; total bullion, f25,989,-000. The proportion of the bank of England reserve to liability is 50.75 per

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